

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI M.V. RAJASEKHARAN): (a) to (e) The responsibility of planning, funding and execution of irrigation projects primarily lies with the State Government concerned as irrigation is a State Subject. During IX Plan the expenditure in the irrigation sector was 63,049 crore as against this the anticipated expenditure in the X Plan is Rs. 1,04,524.39 crore which is 66 per cent higher than IX Plan expenditure.

During 2006-07 the Planning Commission accorded investment approval to 7 Major and Medium Irrigation projects of Maharashtra with an estimated cost of Rs. 2914.20 crore and 1.78 lakh ha of cultural command area. No irrigation project of Maharashtra is pending in the Planning Commission for investment approval.

BPL People in Rural and Urban Areas

†3133. DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:
SHRI RAM JETHMALANI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 28.3 per cent rural people were living below poverty line during 2004-05 while their number is 25.7 per cent in urban areas;

(b) if not, the facts in this regard;

(c) whether it is also a fact that there are more poor persons than the above mark in the States of Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Assam etc.;

(d) if so, the percentage of poor living below the average poverty level fixed by Government in comparison to total number of poor people in the country; and

(e) whether Government would consider to formulate a special programme for them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI M.V. RAJASEKHARAN): (a) and (b) The Planning Commission estimates the incidence of poverty at national and state level from the

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large sample survey on household consumer expenditure conducted by the National Sample Survey Organization (NSSO) at an interval of approximately five years according to the Expert Group Methodology (Lakdawala Committee on Estimation of Proportion and Number of Poor). The latest large sample survey data on household consumer expenditure was conducted during the NSS 61st Round, covering the period July 2004 to June 2005 [Report no. 508(61/1.0/1)]. As per the latest estimates of the Planning Commission, on the basis of the URP-consumption distribution data of the 61st Round, it has been estimated that 28.3 percent rural population and 25.7 percent urban population were living below the poverty line during 2004-05.

(c) The number and percentage of poor persons in Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Assam according to the above said estimate are given in the following table:

Table

*Number and Percentage of Population below poverty line-2004-05
(Based on URP-Consumption)*

Sl. No	States/U. Ts	Rural		Urban		Combined	
		%age of Persons (Lakhs)	No. of Persons (Lakhs)	%age of Persons (Lakhs)	No. of Persons	%age of Persons	No. of Persons
1	Orissa	46.8	151.75	44.3	26.74	46.4	178.49
2	Madhya Pradesh	36.9	175.65	42.1	74.03	38.3	249.68
3	Uttarakhand	40.8	27.11	36.5	8.85	39.6	35.96
4	Jharkhand	46.3	103.19	20.2	13.20	40.3	116.39
5	Chhattisgarh	40.8	71.50	41.2	19.47	40.9	90.96
6	Bihar	42.1	336.72	34.6	32.42	41.4	369.15
7	Uttar Pradesh	33.4	473.00	30.6	117.03	32.8	590.03
8	Assam	22.3	54.50	3.3	1.28	19.7	55.77
ALL INDIA		28.3	2209.24	25.7	807.96	27.5	3017.20

(d) On the basis of the URP-consumption distribution data of the 61st Round of NSS household consumer expenditure survey during the year 2004-05, and estimated following the methodology contained in the Report

of the Expert Group of 'Estimation of Proportion and Number of Poor' the percentage of poor people of the above states living below the average poverty level to total number of poor people in the country is 55.89 per cent.

(e) Government has already taken several effective programmes for the reduction of poverty, which are also implemented in the above states.

The poverty alleviation programmes in the rural areas such as Sampurna Grameen Rozgar Yojana (SGRY), Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) and National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA) are some of the direct interventions to tackle the poverty. Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) is another scheme, which provides shelter to the rural poor. The other programmes of infrastructure development and Area Development Programme also have possible impact in poverty reduction.

In Urban Areas Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) is being implemented in selected 63 Mission Cities for creating infrastructure and also to provide basic services to the urban poor. Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) is being implemented in urban areas other than 63 mission cities striving for holistic slum development with a healthy and enabling urban environment by providing adequate shelter and basic infrastructure facilities to slum dwellers with a view to provide training and gainful employment to the urban unemployed or underemployed poor Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) is being implemented through setting up of micro enterprises and also through provision of Wage Employment by utilizing their labour for construction of useful public assets.

In addition to the above national programmes, the Backward Districts Initiative of the Rashtriya Sam Vikas Yojana, launched in the Tenth Plan with the main objective to address the problems of low agricultural productivity, unemployment and to fill critical gaps in physical and social infrastructure, covered 147 districts.

In addition to the Backward Districts Initiative, Special Plans for Bihar and the KBK districts of Orissa were also implemented under the Rashtriya Sam Vikas Yojana.

The Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF) from the last financial year has replaced the Rashtriya Sam Vikas Yojana. The Backward Districts Initiative has been replaced by the Districts Component of the BRGF, which covers 250 districts including on-going 147 RSVY districts. Under

the BRGF mode of funding, each district will be allocated a fixed amount of Rs. 10 crore per annum and the remaining provision will be allocated based on their proportion in the area and population of all the backward districts. As regards the Special Plans for Bihar and the KBK districts of Orissa, an allocation of Rs. 1000 crore per annum will continue to be made for the Special Plan for Bihar during the Eleventh Five Year Plan period. The allocation of Rs. 250 crore per annum for the eight KBK districts will be protected during the Eleventh Five Year Plan period. Each KBK district will be allocated funds under the Districts Component as per BRGF norms and the balance amount will be allocated through the Special Plan.

Statement indicating the list of districts covered by the Districts Component of the BRGF are annexed.

Statement.

Backward Regions Grant Fund—List of Districts in the States of Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Name of the District
1.	Assam	1. Barpeta
		2. Bongaigaon
		3. Cachar
		4. Dhemaji
		5. Golpara
		6. Hailakand
		7. Karbai Anglong
		8. Kokrajhar
		9. Marigaon
		10. North Lakhimpur (Laksha)
2.	Bihar	1. Araria
		2. Aurangabad
		3. Banka
		4. Begusarai
		5. Bhagalpur
		6. Bhojpur
		7. Buxur

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Name of the District
		8. Darbhanga
		9. Gaya
		10. Gopalganj
		11. Jamui
		12. Jehanabad
		13. Kaimur/Bhabua
		14. Katihar
		15. Kishanganj
		16. Khagaria
		17. Lakhisarai
		18. Madhepura
		19. Madhubani
		20. Munger
		21. Muzaffarpur
		22. Nalanda
		23. Nawadah
		24. Patna
		25. Pashchim Champaran
		26. Purba Champaran
		27. Purnia
		28. Rohtas
		29. Sahrsa
		30. Samastipur
		31. Saran
		32. Sheikhpura
		33. Sheohar
		34. Sitamarhi
		35. Supaul
		36. Vaishali
3.	Chhattisgarh	1. Bastar
		2. Bilaspur
		3. Dantewada
		4. Dhamtari
		5. Jashpur
		6. Kankar
		7. Kawardha

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Name of the District
4.	Jharkhand	8. Korba
		9. Koriya
		10. Mahasamund
		11. Raigarh
		12. Rajnandgaon
		13. Sarguja
		1. Bokaro
		2. Chatra
		3. Deoghar
		4. Dhanbad
		5. Dumka
		6. Garhwa
		7. Giridih
		8. Godda
		9. Gumla
		10. Hazaribagh
		11. Jamtara
		12. Kodarma
		13. Latehar
		14. Lohardagga
		15. Pachhim Singhbhum
5.	Madhya Pradesh	16. Pakaur
		17. Palamu
		18. Ranchi
		19. Sahibganj
		20. Saraikela
		21. Simdega
		1. Balaghat
		2. Barwani
		3. Betul
		4. Chhattarpur
		5. Damoh
		6. Dhar
		7. Dindori
		8. Guna
		9. Jhabua

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Name of the District
6.	Orissa	10. Katni
		11. Khandwa
		12. Panna
		14. Rajgarh
		15. Rewa
		16. Satna
		17. Seoni
		18. Shahdol
		19. Sheopur
		20. Shivpuri
		21. Siddhi
		22. Tikamgarh
		23. Umaria
		24. West Nimar
		1. Bolangir
		2. Boudh
		3. Debagarh
		4. Dhenkanal
		5. Gajapati
		6. Ganjam
		7. Jharsuguda
		8. Kalahandi
		9. Keonjhar
		10. Korapur
		11. Malkangiri
		12. Mayurbhanj
		13. Nabrangpur
		14. Nuapada
		15. Phulbani
		16. Rayagada
		17. Sambalpur
		18. Sonapur
		19. Sundargarh
7.	Uttar Pradesh	1. Ambedkar Nagar
		2. Azamgarh
		3. Bahraich

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Name of the District
		4. Balrampur
		5. Banda
		6. Barabanki
		7. Basti
		8. Budaun
		9. Chandauli
		10. Chitrakoot
		11. Etah
		12. Farrukhabad
		13. Fatehpur
		14. Gonda
		15. Gorakhpur
		17. Hardoi
		18. Jalaun
		19. Jaunpur
		20. Kaushambi
		21. Kushinagar
		22. Lakhimpur Kheri
		23. Lalitpur
		24. Maharajganj
		25. Mahoba
		26. Mirzapur
		27. Pratapgarh
		28. Raebareli
		29. Sant Kabir Nagar
		30. Shravasti
		31. Siddharthanagar
		32. Sitapur
		33. Sonebhadra
		34. Unnao
8.	Uttarakhand	1. Chamoli
		2. Champawat
		3. Tehri Garhwal